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FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

CITIZENSHIP AND THE CIVIL STATE BETWEEN THE CONFLICT OF AMATEURS AND HUMAN VALUES



Conference venue: Bordeaux
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Fifth International Scientific Conference

Citizenship and the Civil State between the Conflict of Amateurs and Human Values

The concept of conflict falls into multiple types: political, religious, and mundane. Conflict between temporal and religious powers and among beliefs is one of the most important determinants of the relationship between states, civilizations, and societies.

No state and society have been without it throughout history, especially contemporary history, characterized by the intersection of cultures, values, ideologies, ideas, and historical and new specificities.

Between other and mundane interests, complementarity, diversity, diversity and coalition, integration of narrow spaces, diversity of spaces, and circles of diversity more than coalition circles,

The principle of humanity, as valuable as the principles of dialogue, expands the spaces for convergence, on the one hand, to deepen the concept of a human nation based on the first basic principles, on the other.

The methodology is the Chief Officer's to achieve this if it is linked to the determinants of common mind, sense, and assets, recognizing the purposes of minds, recognizing the perception of access, and recognizing the importance of narrowing extremism and violence and expanding areas of security and development.

Hence the importance of difference as an entry point for privacy as a systematic entry point based on the philosophy of reality on the one hand and freedom and human dignity as a human being on the other.

Both are incompatible with divine will in the sacred and freedom of human choice from the perspective of equal rationality.

In the experiences of the human world, the Western world, and Islam, the reality enriches many models and experiences in the affirmative, and the old history begins with the Middle East. It is the depth, the other depth in the West, its limbs in the east, and its margins otherwise. Accordingly, the uniformity of conflict and cooperation between the multiple geographies of mankind is reflected.

Citizenship and the idea of the civic state are religious and human governance themes that form the first nucleus of the concept of societal and political consciousness, in which the role of academic elites in terms of role, effectiveness, and philosophy of composition and depth

Legislation and laws have been enriched, evolved, and renewed and have undergone profound shifts in human thought and in the thinking of religions and beliefs based on philosophies of human interests and reality.

With the imperatives of cultural, value, and intellectual diversity in time and space contexts, awareness and unconsciousness have multiplied, and the principle of humanity has been and continues to be a human tool for measuring conscience and classifying constitutions, laws, political systems, societies, and individuals.

The Conference focuses its foundations and premises through the human entrance, with justice, freedom, development, and brotherhood based on man's ideas and not on the ideology of humanity, this larger circle, and then the United Nations entrance, the first entrance of man's origin.

From the entrance to humanity, the correlation between the specificity of thought and reality and the general interest of humanity is determined. Reality is the general area for measuring intellectual and human behavior, on the basis of which it distinguishes the consciousness of societies that translate the organization's will from the thought that is held or embodied in it.

The reformer is distinguished from the point of view and the role on the part of the employer, contrary to the theoretical and intellectual The insights and seros have contributed to the development of systems, laws, ideas, and beliefs back and beyond.

Objectifs de la conférence :

- ❖ Activer la diplomatie académique pour approfondir la philosophie de la communication civilisationnelle-humaine entre le monde islamique et le monde européen et, à travers eux, avec le monde humain.
- ❖ Développer une méthodologie de protection de la vie privée dans le cadre de la philosophie de la différence et de la coexistence humaine pacifique entre les nations, les peuples et les croyances.
- ❖ Développer la philosophie de la compassion académique et de l'interaction humaine du point de vue de la vie privée, des valeurs humaines et morales et construire un système complet de culture humaine à travers des méthodologies d'approches scientifiques.
- ❖ Étudier les crises et leurs effets sur la sécurité, la paix, les libertés, les droits de l'homme, les droits des femmes et les droits des enfants, et proposer des visions et des solutions réalistes grâce à de nobles principes humanitaires.
- ❖ Relier la science et la réalité aux valeurs de justice, de développement, de dialogue religieux et civilisationnel, d'égalité, de compassion humaine, de préservation des droits et de respect de la vie privée.
- ❖ Soutenir les décideurs, les élites politiques et les leaders d'opinion avec des visions, des idées et des études scientifiques dans des cadres, des objectifs et des valeurs humains.
- ❖ Soutenir les établissements d'enseignement et les institutions publiques avec des études, des programmes, des visions, des consultations scientifiques et des procédures exécutives ?
- ❖ Diffuser la culture de la communication des connaissances, de la coopération dans le domaine des expériences et des visions et du partage d'intérêts communs entre les humains et les civilisations humaines.
- ❖ Contribuer à créer une prise de conscience politique, sociale, économique et culturelle mondiale des valeurs humaines communes.
- ❖ Développer la communication scientifique pour la communauté des chercheurs, des élites scientifiques et du personnel enseignant, et la relier aux exigences, aux objectifs et aux besoins des sociétés humaines.
- ❖ Combattre l'extrémisme intellectuel, la violence et la tyrannie et approfondir les valeurs de paix, de sécurité, d'ouverture mondiale et de coopération internationale conjointe.
- ❖ Développer les valeurs de l'État civil, des sociétés civiles et de la démocratie.
- ❖ Neutraliser les croyances concernant l'emploi politique afin d'obtenir des gains politiques ou de les utiliser dans l'anarchie politique, la violence, l'extrémisme et les révolutions sociétales

Conference values

- ❖ Human and peaceful values
- ❖ Values of justice and freedom
- ❖ Value privacy and diversity
- ❖ Diplomatic and international values
- ❖ Evaluate methodology and teaching
- ❖ Moral and cognitive values
- ❖ Civic and democratic values

Developments and responsibilities:

- ❖ Preserving and developing civil states and good citizenship
- ❖ Preserving and developing the values of difference, privacy, diversity and peaceful coexistence.
- ❖ Preserving and developing the values of knowledge and community development.
- ❖ Preserving and developing human dignity and comprehensive development.
- ❖ Preserving and achieving societal justice and social well-being
- ❖ Preserving and realizing human rights, women's rights, children's rights, and minorities' rights

Determinants:

- ❖ Originality and contemporary
- ❖ Modernity and development
- ❖ Rationality and reality
- ❖ Methodology and honesty
- ❖ Education and virtue
- ❖ Security and development
- ❖ Law and order
- ❖ Civilization and citizenship
- ❖ Freedom and citizenship

Specialized Scientific axes

1. The Curriculum's Focus

The curriculum is one of the most ideologically recruited sciences in the humanities and experimental and doctrinal sciences. It was argued that the humanities departed from the experimental sciences in the nineteenth century and were unable to abandon their curricula.

While macro-methodology was ancient to man and began with humanology as one science, one methodology, and attached experimental science as a humanologist studying the subject, they differed in circumstances, qualities, standards, metrics, and study subjects and agreed on methodological methods; differentiation has contemporary specificities due to the evolution of accurate empirical metrics; integration has relative approaches; and hence the philosophy of the curriculum. The researcher's hands have some basic problematic investigators to study the essence of that systematic relationship between science and criticism and approach.

➤ Sub-detectives:

- Systematic awareness and problematic research phenomena.
- Modular and humanitarian approaches between comparative criticism and approach methodology.
- Problematic relationship between physics and humanities: religion, biology, society.
- Methodology between reality philosophy and normative values.
- Cosmology in the philosophy of existential and religious values.

2. The Focus of history

History focuses on studying past events and describing them in written documents. History is based on a range of mechanisms: memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, interpretation, and analysis of information associated with these events with impartiality and objectivity. History may be a source of memory awareness or distortion and may become a separate intellectual value from human origin and shared history.

Here lies the problem of reading methodology as an entry point for understanding history, which distorts historical knowledge and cultivates a historical culture that is unaware of the methodology of extrapolation and the search for facts about human seriousness, the interaction of action, and human understanding.

History is either a totemic memory separate from human consciousness that has contributed to the production of extremist nationalities, identities, ethnicities, and ideas, or it is a reference for changing reality through the structure of human consciousness as a systematic asset based on the historical philosophy of emergence, which views facts from the angle of change, renewal, correction, and reform of human behavior and pathways through its tools of education, revolution, thought, and morality.

Thus, through scientific methodology, we distinguish between ethnic thought and its imaginary geography, from human thought and moral objectivity, through its role in revealing and understanding facts and addressing them from the entrance to human consciousness, the distinction between descriptions and descriptions, events and acquiescence, the ills of heterosexuality and their gravity to contemporary human security.

➤ Sub-detectives:

Historical emergence between the philosophy of change and societal, religious, political, and cultural movements

- The crisis of historical understanding between historical realities and mythical epics and their role in the transmission of national, ethnic, identity, and racial ideologies
- Natural and human events and their impact on the transformations of humans and civilized thought.
 - Historical knowledge between the rationality of criticism and political-religious employment.
 - History and its role in building citizenship and civic values
- The cognitive and historical problems of secularism
- Historical understanding and the possibility for young people to use political, social and cultural realities

3. The focus of dialogue and religious thought

Images of human thought vary according to the foundations of its composition and the sources of its worldly and religious formation. And from this dichotomy of mind and soul, there is a multiplicity of thought and reality. Among the mundanity and religions, there is a multiplicity of concepts and a multiplicity of geographical and cultural specificities. The most prominent manifestations of contemporary thought are the civil state, citizenship, and the secular concept in religious forms, such as the British model, rationality, such as the German model, and science, such as the French model, which can be seen in different environments and countries. Secularism, secularism, and authoritarianism in a number of Islamic and Third World States. All of these images take human principle and privacy as an entry point to justify their philosophy.

Secularism includes those based on religion, including those that seek the absolute separation of the State and religion, including between the executive and the judicial and legislative branches, and secularism; Ideological secularism that generalizes its cultural specificity, including moral secularism that links morality to human values; secularism, which separates morality from human behavior, including political secularism, which establishes a citizenship-based human system without regard to religious, class, ethnic and material differences. Among them, secularism is equal, and some images of secularism in Islamic political behavior have emerged within human macro-frameworks with different images that converge in behavior and consideration and vary in terms and images.

Secularism is one of the most important concepts that has created the conflict between politics and religion, arising from the authoritarian recruitment of religion, the militarization of creeds or the militarization of societies to defend identity, and the intellectual segregation of all forms of religious employment.

➤ Sub-detectives:

- The methodology of the human mind and the problem of contradiction between text and reality
- Citizenship, identity, and the problem of societal conflicts
- secularism and the challenges of the relationship between religion and the state.
- Political doctrines between the philosophy of citizenship and the establishment of the civil state.
- Interfaith dialogue between the values of privacy and human values
- Ideological extremism and identity challenges
- The role of religion in peace and humanitarian State-building
- Sectarian differences and their impact on the cohesion of societies

4.The Focus of Cultural Studies

Civilization is the fruit of values, thought, and the very purpose of human organization, in which the values of beliefs, morals, and identity overlap. Conflict has a role to play in its emission and falls within the scope of the crisis when it becomes an ideological idea, cultural dominance, restricting rational thought to material instruments, and coercive forces.

Civilization is the product of humanity's transnational effort of history and potential and of man's manufacture, whatever his gender and belief, of states between states and societies. There is a religion and a non-religion that has embraced the material and moral causes and made its civilization, and beliefs may be an obstacle to civilization and may be its ingredient.

Civilization remains a stage in the development of the state, which, in turn, is the fruit of society's mind and order, and civilizations have periods of rebirth and birth with periods of decline and collapse.

But it has become a topic of contemporary thought, an ideological idea demonstrated by the words and philosophies of cultural superiority, and it has become a sign of racial superiority between the forces of cultural hegemony and the defunct supporters of civilizations.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- Cultural systems between the philosophies of religion and the state: where the relationship between religion and the state, multilateralism, overlap, and integration are studied, all these contradictions are examined from the standpoint of separating the law of the majority from the state, considering the privacy of the violator, studying it from the separation of powers, or integrating the violator into the law of the majority.
- Human ethics and its role in the rise of civilizations and cultural dominance: The ethics system is examined to determine the extent of the collapse or rise of states, where morality is a tool for measuring cultures, beliefs, and values.
- Cognitive origins of religious tolerance in human civilizations: No historical civilization has been established except by pluralism, diversity, and common coexistence in accordance with religious colleges and humanitarian purposes that accommodated the different within the framework of civil laws in general and special laws in terms of rights.
- Multifaceted cultural, religious, and civil state identities: ethnic and ideological pluralism are among the most important reasons for preventing national integration. The civilian state is one of the most important demands of minorities, both in the West and in the Muslim world. Here, the civilian state emerges as a problem in multiple societies.
- Civilizational hegemony and the birth of resisting identities, where the dominant state tends to globalize its specificities, rules, and regulations by soft force This falls within the framework of competition or coercion. This drives identities to resist.

6. Geography's Focus

Geography affects human development because of its interdependence and complementarity with various scientific sciences such as medicine, politics, population, economy, and civilization. Geopolitics, Climatic, Biological, Medical, Economic, Natural..., One of the Determinants of Cultural Upbringing in Terms of Space, Water, and Identity and Ibn Khaldoun linked geography, human ethics, and development activities. Then it evolved to be the geography of the most important determinants of the organic development of hegemonic states with Ratzel. The relationship between man and his environment is contentious, creating what is known as historical, cultural, and political development and changes in values, morals, beliefs, and states' rights", hence how geography can contribute to nation-building and how it affects order, lifestyles, and human consciousness.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- Geography and environmental pollution: through which it examines the effects of the climate on human health and its relationship to the emergence of diseases and the impact of these variables on behavior and mental health
- The relationship between the state and geography: through the study of terrain and the relationship of geography, define its systems between federalism and centrality, and study human geography in terms of diversity, difference, and economic activities and their impact on the concepts of citizenship and identity.
- Natural geography and the State: This relationship examines the nature of underlying and available economic activities and their role in deepening belonging through abundance, satisfaction, and population needs through equitable distribution and population services such as education, health, sports, and food.
- Geography, society, and cultural interdependence: the nature of migration and cultural influence, or the role of the economy in stimulating human and linguistic overlap, and geographical convergence contribute to the transition of beliefs and ideas, where the forces of influence are measured by the power of friction and overlap through the role of economic geography, political boundaries, and religious geography.
- Climate change and its impact on stability and mental health
- Climate changes and their impact on food security and internal migration

7. Policy Focus:

Political systems have undergone pivotal historical junctures in their conflict with religious thought, and religious thought has undergone a series of intellectual transformations with political power, national identity, and global cultures, each of which has fueled each other.

Contemporary states are interspersed with identity conflicts, historical civilizations, and conflicts with religions, beliefs, ideologies, and ideas.

In this division, secularism, as one of its forms of separation of religion from the state, was the requirement of the church, which wanted to preserve its independence from the domination of political power and separated the scope of its spiritual authority from the authority of the body of the state, as inferred by the text of the gospel "What to God and what to Caesar".

After the Church's dominance, it became a requirement for temporal authority to prevent interference by religious authority in civil affairs, and once they possessed the strength, economic influence, and hegemony, they were trying to integrate the other into their own sovereignty, and it still would not.

These are among the most prominent problems and crises in the Islamic world, the Western world, and the world of contemporary nations.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- Doctrine's function is to maintain a balance between citizenship and identity.
- Political affiliation between citizenship and identity.
- Political and religious revolutions between minds and reality variables
- Political Knowledge in Global Employment and the Dominance of the Privacy of Important Cultures
- Political-religious conflict and today's state-building crisis
- The state crisis is between the challenges of neurology and the crisis of citizenship.
- The problem of democracy lies between the philosophy of equality and social justice.
- Soft diplomacy and cultural transformations
- Arab Spring countries between the philosophy of revolution and the drop of the regime from the entrance to citizenship and civil state (Yemen, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, etc.)

8. Law and Rights:

Human rights are a measure of justice. Rights range from citizenship, minority, child, and women's rights to human rights on the one hand and to national or so-called geographical identity or state identity and identity of thought and belief on the other. All these are interpreted between the binary of right and duty, responsibility and citizenship, freedom and borders, regulated by legislation and laws, sales and social contract theories, and contemporary democratic theories.

Religious and humanitarian conscience is a criterion for understanding the constitutions of the State, and every Constitution derives its legitimacy from the power of the people or religion; or of culture, custom and tradition, all of which are interpreted in the legitimate or national and national interests and in the interest of religious, humanitarian, national and national interpretations. These include ethnic, tribal and individual interests that may be contrary to the majority's interests and interests remain important to the individual or society, so that society's interest does not lead to sacrifice of the individual no sacrifice to society, and here lies the problem of subordination of texts and mental interpretations.

Justice, equality, and rights remain one of the most important determinants of the regime's survival, through system imbalances and the loss of religious or popular legitimacy.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- States' constitutions between identity theories and citizenship
- The Constitution is between religious values and the human conscience.
- State laws between majority legitimacy and minority rights
- International laws between domestic specificities and humanitarian norms.
- Legitimacy of political systems between civil laws and religious legislation
- Women's rights between international law and domestic law
- Administrative law between the philosophy of the Constitution and the separation of public authorities

- The federal system between the centrality of government and the right to self-determination
- Children's rights between scientific ideology and human values
- A contemporary state between the multiplicity of military influence and the weakness of legitimate power
- legal globalization and applicability.

9. Sociology Focus

The events of the 2011 Arab Spring resurfaced issues that many researchers and followers thought had been forgotten. The conflict between social identity and human values in its global dimension has been evident and tangible through the demands and slogans of the social groups that participated in the spring's protests. On the social side, identity has become contested by several social and political orientations. This conflict has also revealed the importance of examining the content of identity—is it political or social? The conflict between identity and human values has also contributed to the lack of clarity about the meaning of citizenship and its relationship with the state and society, which has led the state to fall into descriptions that refer to a political and intellectual feature. This aspect makes us think again about whether we need a civilian state or a civilian system. The lack of clarity refers to the fact that intellectual and social reference has not been able to produce clear and unambiguous concepts that can be built upon in formulating the relationship between citizenship and the state, and on another side, it shows the level of conflict between identity and human values.

➤ Sub-detectives:

- Causes of crowding loyalty and belonging in divided societies
- The motives of conflict between local and global are in the pattern of the relationship between the state and society.
- Factors shaping identity in crisis societies
- Religion, identity, and group and their impact on the transition from non-state to state
- Trust and political development in political action are references in Arab world societies.
- The militarization of societies between religious employment and political function and its impact on human security
- Globalization and its impact on the transformation of political, religious, and societal values
- Citizenship between the challenges of social integration and social justice

10. The Focus of Psychology and Mental Health

Citizenship represents an important social and cultural transformation of human societies, and examining these transformations from the perspective of psychology can help to understand the factors that affect the acceptance or rejection of citizenship and its impact on the psychosocial adaptation of individuals and communities. A requirement of citizenship is coexistence and tolerance between different religions and beliefs. Psychology is one of the most important entry points for studying individual psychology and the psychology of the masses, beliefs, and political systems and their impact on citizenship and nation-building.

➤ Sub-detectives:

- Human issues between identity and belonging
- Obstacles to citizenship formation
- Under secular and other conditions, how do we develop societal behavior?
- The other aspect of citizenship in the state, both civil and other,
- Dependence on the two systems—civic and other—in building identity, building values, and citizenship
Dialectic is unfinished.
- Women's issues with the variables of the prevailing political system "between civic and other"?
- Citizenship and Conflict of Existence "Citizenship is freedom, choice, responsibility, risk, and obligation. Man does not live in a vacuum, does not live outside time, does not live outside the place, and does not live outside history away from people." How is the solution?
- Group identity and political affiliation: is belonging in distress?

- Secularism in psychology and its effects on an individual's ideas through the psychological effects of separating religion from the state: studying the psychological impact of separating religion from the state on the individual and society, and how individuals deal with this type of change
- Intellectual psychology and its impact on the practical environment
- Citizenship and religious identity: Here you can explore how religious affiliation affects an individual's identity and adaptation to multiple societies and the tensions and challenges that can arise in this context.
- Psychological guidance in educational institutions and their role in instilling and developing a sense of citizenship and identity
- Cultural, psychological, social, and individual identity alienation

11. The Focus of High Studies

This focuses on highlighting the study of diverse cultures in Eastern civilizations through high languages and literature in order to determine a true understanding of different humanities, and secular perspective from the study of archaeology, Semitic languages, religions, and beliefs in Eastern High Civilizations, Towards a common understanding and the role of lofty languages in promoting human fraternity and intercultural dialogue, bringing people's perspectives closer to peace and tolerance, and publicizing the close links that have brought together the High Nations in Eastern and other civilizations, To demonstrate the historical and civilizational role of the lofty languages that provide the necessary tools for communication and rapprochement between peoples and the Middle East region rich in ancient languages Some of them are scattered, and others are still present in our daily lives.

➤ Sub-detectives:

- Knowledge Value of High Civilizations from the Perspective of Oriental Studies
- Secularism between Jewish theorism and human values in the Bible
- Eastern High Studies and Their Role in Cultural Approach and Intellectual Pursuit
- Hebrew studies conflict identity and secularism.
- The lofty languages and their importance in the transmission of human heritage
- High identities in social and philosophical studies

11. The Focus of Language and Literature

The language cultivated and formed in the arms of thought, the formation and evolution of which, in turn, produced a system of semantics according to the laws of mentality approved by the natural, At the time of a naive meeting that is not governed by it and which is not directed by religious or philosophical ideas or by political leanings on the right and the north, when the human mind has tightened up, the language has dealt with it for the whole human thing. There was confusion between his system and its system, and since it provided ultra-linguistic perceptions and concepts, the language has become a job, an area of study that we believe is in our neighborhood. And he stigmatizes her with the charge sometimes because the sane mind did it through the language. And since history did not record the facts of the impact and influence between them in the midst of the human meeting, the doors opened for those who wanted to say what they said in their individual terms. (voice and lexicon) and installation (neh, eloquent and deliberative). As a result, there were many schools, and there was a counterpart to what happened to speech teams and doctrines, even more so because they were among the tools from which these groups benefited intellectually and politically.

This position may satisfy a glimpse of the reality of the language throughout history based on the control of influences and the dominance of ideology. This makes the role of the lessons of the language of intrinsic importance achieved in the search for truth objectives, including:

➤ Sub-detectives:

✓ Language Detective

- Detection of irregularities at the meeting with the language probe
- The problem of linking language is connectedness, multiplicity, and conceptual disorder.
- The influence of sectarian affiliations and political expectations on the terminological concepts of science

- The language's position between the perspective of secularism and the elements of identity
- Assessment of the linguistic lesson output in the light of the scientific lesson from a religious and political perspective
- The circulation of political discourse between secularism and religious values

Because literature is a historical document with its say in the historical calendar of certain provisions and we figured that every band or doctrine of their literature and rhetoric was contradictory to them, and dissolved by mentioning the pitfalls of adversaries, we must pay attention to the grammatical language of importance to its supposed science. And we show about the language of creation and art; if it doesn't come from the point of view of the rules, it explicitly pronounces it from the language of the rules only after the trouble of analysis. And then some joints can be searched along the lines of:

✓ **Literature Investigation:**

- Literature is a historical document that helps to analyze the course and circumstances of social truth.
- Literature between building the elements of mundanity and the requirements of identity
- Freedom and its impact on the position of literature in the frame of the political scene
- Romantic thought has a human role to play in the face of human threats.

13. Arts Axis:

Art is the mirror of humanity and its interactive harmony with society throughout the historical era. Art has been trapped in the perceptions and jurisprudence that weigh it between religious and non-religious qualities, between ideologues and politicians, between the values of liberation and conservatism, exploited in some times for very narrow purposes serving a narrow circle of interests and again opening its horizons to broader perceptions of coexistence and values of tolerance.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- Art and human awareness between the problems of citizenship and the state
- Art and taboos from the perspective of rationality and beliefs
- Art, power, and political employment
- Concepts of art, freedom, and cultural role
- The circles of art and commitment between the values of citizenship and identity
- Art between philosophy and religious legislation

14. "Education".

There is a difference between Western education, which has made free education one of the first foundations of development to build the state, society, and human thought, and countries that are moving towards privatizing education and renouncing their role in building societies in harmony with reality, the world, and cultural variables.

The educational dilemma in the Arab world in particular and the Islamic world is one of the most important that has contributed to the high level of illiteracy, the militarization of societies, and students' access to irregular educational alternatives that have contributed to the creation of security and political chaos, extremism, and terrorism. This has had a bearing on the security and stability of systems and states owing to the failure of educational policies.

This is one of the most important areas addressing the education, development, and scientific research crises in the Arab-Islamic world compared to the advanced world in the fields of research and education.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- The crisis of the scientific curriculum between ideology and objectivity and its implications for security, ethics, and development
- The challenges of education and the state between citizenship and identity problems
- Educational function between standards of scientific competence and the sharing of partisan influence.
- Educational policy between tradition and habit and the requirements of diligence and purpose.
- Digital and attendance education between different environments and development challenges
- Privatization of education and the absence of the state's educational function and its implications for security, loyalty, and citizenship
- Scholar and teacher status between educational function and social role

- Privatization of education and its impact on undermining the principle of education's democracy and equal educational opportunities
- Teacher training in Arab countries in light of the requirements of the twenty-first century

➤ **Education Axis:**

Education is a gateway to conscious education, and knowledge awareness without it makes science a philosophy that is not based on a procedural reality driven by the environment and its requirements. Based on this vision, the French Institute presents its philosophy of vision renewal and development based on its own methodological philosophy.

- Values of humanity and values of privacy in Arab educational systems
- The education crisis in Arab countries and its implications for the dysfunction of development
- The role of formal educational institutions in the development of cultural and societal values
- Basic identity values are included in Arab educational systems.

15. The Focus of Philosophy

Philosophy takes place in the mind as an area of study of human thought, experiences, religious texts, and legislation. It is a method or methods of demonstrating criticism or reconstruction of knowledge. Societal and harmful transformations have been the fruits of the methodology, which is centered on the heart and depth of philosophy.

At the beginning of its inception, philosophy was defined within a particular geographical scope or space of time, and its temporality and breadth contributed to the flow of anarchic data and information, and the philosophy was thus transformed into a research curriculum and mechanisms in this many and chaotic human knowledge.

By doing so, philosophy's curricula have multiplied into religion, mentality, and experimentation, most recently the philosophy of science, and today we are on the verge of the philosophy of technology, quantum philosophy, and temporal shifts. Despite these shifts in approach, human beings have remained the main subject in their methodology, being central to the universe on the one hand and having religious and historical value on the other. Hence, the relationship was his distinctive human quality in a series of relationships with himself, nature, or the world of the absentee. This relationship identifies the procedure whose intellectual impact on human beings and reality can be measured.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- The interrelationship between religion, state, and science
- Citizenship is a dialectic between cognitive and ethical theories.
- The philosophy of technology, technology, society, and the ingredients of nation-building
- The place of man and mind between philosophical curricula and beliefs
- Areas of philosophy and curriculum transformations and their impact on identity and development
- Development, governance, and states from the perspective of philosophy
- Contemporary philosophy between ancient curricula and experimental science curricula.

16. The Focus of Philosophy Technology and Technology Philosophy.

Today's technology has become a means of influencing and changing culture and one of the most important instruments of conflict at all military, political, and societal levels. Freedom and equality of expression combine with anarchy. It is one of the most important tools in the conduct of public opinion and in the threat to governance systems and states. By these characteristics, it is an absurd intellectual, systemic, and spy control authority that possesses the assets to change the world.

Here, we distinguish between the philosophy of consciousness and construction and the philosophy of banality and demolition, especially since this technology has built cultural and societal bridges that have overcome the obstacles of translation, thus being the first precursors of globalization, through which the theories of environmental preservation, human rights, conspiracy theories, soft invasion, and identity conflicts have formed.

➤ **Sub-detectives:**

- Technology, philosophy, and identity conflict.
- Contemporary technology and its relationship to citizenship and nation-building
- Technology and virtual states
- Citizenship between technical philosophy and its religious counterparts

- Technical language and human communication.

17. The Focus of the Economy and Development Strategies:

There is an intrinsic reversal relationship between the economy and development, as each other's influence on each other is one of mutual overlap and destiny, negatively and positively, and the successful economy is based on a conscious mind and research conscious of the requirements of local reality and international variables at the level of geography and is a sensory variable of the philosophy of the place. The second pillar is the pillar of times from the time-mediating present. And here comes the importance of economic philosophy and development philosophy in how they manage human resources in an institutional context that establishes the future. With a relative establishment of present, human resources, and here comes the philosophy of management and scientific mind in how to exploit and employ, all of the above needs political rationality, where political rationality is characterized by strategic capacities that balance the inside and outside with the present and the future. The separation of political and economic rationality leads to multiple crises in state, human, and international realities.

➤ Sub-detectives:

- Economic thinking between the specificities of locality and the variables of international reality. and
- Capital between ascent strategies and human values.
- Economics between domestic privacy and international integration
- Value theory between dominant capitalist thought and resistant thought
- Middle fragmentation between capitalism and socialist values
- The behavioral economy between the function of the state and the social role
- National inflation and alternative economies: towards a strategic vision
- Managing the economy between global and local indicators, reading in the alphabets of economic thought

Leadership and Women's Hub:

The focus of women's studies is multiple, and the methodology that organizes mechanisms for thinking about them according to local dimensions, human values, and cultural privacy values is multiple. The problem of leadership and women is one of the problems suffered by contemporary thought, which has a multiplicity of reasons to be historical and modernist, and the emergence and success of multiple models of women's leadership in the pages of contemporary history or reality, Accordingly, the idea of leadership as a problem for study necessarily calls for an examination of women's rights.

Interlocutors:

- Women's challenges and leadership between cultural specificities and contemporary religion
- Women's leadership between the fundamentalism of religious text and its civic and intellectual interpretations
- Women's leadership between the philosophy of rights and ideological extremism
- Women's leadership lies between potential, ability, and reality.
- A woman's childhood between social habits and interpretations of jurisprudence
- Women's leadership model in human thought and global civilizations

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